

**REMARKS**

The Office Action mailed February 28, 2007, has been received and reviewed. Claims 1-8 are currently pending in the application. Claims 1-8 stand rejected. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the application in light of the arguments presented herein.

**35 U.S.C. § 102(b) Anticipation Rejections**

**Anticipation Rejection Based on U.S. Patent No. 3,699,395 to Boleky**

Claims 1 and 3-8 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 3,699,395 to Boleky ("Boleky"). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection, as hereinafter set forth.

A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference. *Verdegaal Brothers v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the claim. *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

Boleky discloses a semiconductor device that includes a substrate 12, diodes 16, strips of semiconductor material 18, strips of metal 32, and fuses 42. Boleky at column 2, lines 11-42. The semiconductor material 18 is formed from silicon. *Id.* at column 2, lines 21-42 and column 6, lines 5-8. The fuses 42 connect the diodes 16 and the strips of metal 32. *Id.* at column 2, lines 43-47. The strips of semiconductor material 18 are formed by depositing the semiconductor material on the substrate 12 and masking and etching the semiconductor material 18. *Id.* at column 2, lines 58-68. The strips of semiconductor material 18 are covered with insulating material 28, which is etched to expose portions of the strips of semiconductor material 18 through openings 46. *Id.* at column 3, lines 4-15. The entire surface of the workpiece is coated with a metal layer 50, which is etched to form the strips of metal 32. *Id.* at column 3, lines 16-31. Portions 52 of the metal layer 50 remaining in the openings 46 and are separated from the strips of metal 32 by gaps 56. *Id.* at column 3, lines 31-34. The entire surface of the workpiece is coated with a fuse material, which is masked and etched to form fuses 42 that connect the strips of metal 32 and the portions 52 of the metal layer 50. *Id.* at column 3, lines 35-43.

Boleky does not anticipate claim 1 because Boleky does not expressly or inherently describe the element of “a metal feature on an exposed metal structure of the intermediate structure of the semiconductor device.” The Examiner states the structure 18, 18' corresponds to “an exposed metal structure” and that structure 50 corresponds to a “metal feature.” Office Action of February 28, 2007, p. 2. However, structure 18 of Boleky is formed from silicon, which is a semiconductive material. Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that structure 18 is not “an exposed metal structure,” as recited in claim 1 and structure 50 is not “on an exposed metal structure,” as recited in claim 1.

Since Boleky does not describe the metal feature on the exposed metal structure, Boleky necessarily does not expressly or inherently describe the element in claim 1 of “wherein a metal of the metal feature is present on the exposed metal structure and is not present on the at least one exposed open fuse structure.”

Since Boleky does not expressly or inherently describe each and every element of claim 1, the anticipation rejection is improper and should be withdrawn.

Claims 3-8 are allowable, *inter alia*, as depending from an allowable base claim.

#### Anticipation Rejection Based on U.S. Patent No. 6,235,557 to Manley

Claim 2 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,235,557 to Manley (“Manley”). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection, as hereinafter set forth.

As an initial matter, Applicant notes that the Examiner has not provided any reasons or explanation for how Manley anticipates claim 2 or claim 1, from which claim 2 depends.

Furthermore, a dependent claim includes all of the elements of the claim from which it depends. Since claim 1 has not been rejected as being anticipated by Manley, dependent claim 2 is allowable, *inter alia*, as depending from an allowable base claim.

#### **35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Obviousness Rejections**

##### Obviousness Rejection Based on Manley

In the alternative, claim 2 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over

Manley. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection, as hereinafter set forth.

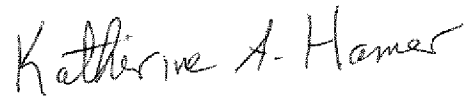
Applicant notes that the Examiner has not provided any reasons or explanation for how Manley renders obvious claim 2 or claim 1, from which claim 2 depends. Instead, the Examiner states that “Boleky discloses the invention substantially as claimed in claim 1.” Office Action of February 28, 2007, p. 4. However, the instant obviousness rejection is in light of Manley, not in light of Boleky or in light of Boleky in view of Manley.

A dependent claim includes all of the elements of the claim from which it depends. Since claim 1 has not been rejected as being obvious over Manley, dependent claim 2 is allowable, *inter alia*, as depending from an allowable base claim.

**CONCLUSION**

Claims 1-8 are believed to be in condition for allowance, and an early notice thereof is respectfully solicited. Should the Examiner determine that additional issues remain which might be resolved by a telephone conference, the Examiner is respectfully invited to contact Applicant's undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,



Katherine A. Hamer  
Registration No. 47,628  
Attorney for Applicant  
TRASKBRITT  
P.O. Box 2550  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110-2550  
Telephone: 801-532-1922

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